

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 713.]

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

[Vol. XIII.]

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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, February 9.

The preservation of an empire which for ages awed the world, has recently been achieved by the skill and valour of an inconceivable detachment of Britains. Gigantic discord, the foe of liberty in the garb of republicanism—the iron hand of French fraternity, received its most fatal blow under the walls of Acre; nor have the gallant spirits, whose glory, reflected upon each individual of their country, hitherto been their only reward, relaxed in the service of civilization. The following letter, to which we attach entire credit, relates a victory which, if we do not greatly err, will be or has been, prelude to the subjugation of the French in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *half past eight o'clock at night, Wednesday, December 11, 1799.*

"I have recalled my letter, and allowed 10 minutes to add to it, that an express arrived here an hour since, that Sir Sidney Smith, on the 11th of November, made a faint in Damietta, when, drawing the attention of the French to that point, he attacked them with irrepressible valour where they were vulnerable, commanding in person, and carrying all before him. The loss of the enemy consisted of two thousand French in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In rowing to the attack, the frigate, of Sir Sidney's barge was killed close to him. I cannot give you particulars, but you may depend on what I have related is a fact.

Extract of another letter, December. 11.

The present character of the Porte is exemplified in the length of time a comparatively inconceivable band of Marauders have been permitted to devalue some of the richest provinces of the empire, and to paralyze with terror the whole of it; whilst even the anxiety natural to such a state has not incited to the establishment of a means of regular communication. Lord Elgin, however, sends in a few days to the grand Vizier, his secretary Mr. Morier, a gentleman particularly qualified to transmit a detail of the Turkish operations. Gen. Koehler and the British officers go from hence for the same destination, as does Doctor H. McLean, who attended the embassy from England, to analyze the nature of the plague, and for similar researches, and who, it is said, is appointed Physician general to the army.

I have already possessed you of the high favour in which the English are held, and which is manifested upon all possible occasions. The government gave to them eight rich policies on the late presentation a circumstance never known before, the number seldom exceeding one or two; and this last gallant action of Sir Sidney Smith, who was before looked to as a kind of Deity, will, if possible, increase the estimation of the English amongst all descriptions of the people.

February 20.

The offensive operations against France will, in all probability, be augmented and invigorated by fresh maritime expeditions against her coasts, as well as what remains of her marine and colonies; and the Russian troops attached by treaty to our service, will be employed in measures of ulterior aggression, which cannot be too indistinctly pointed out.

We are sorry to hear of threatening letters being sent about in different parts of the country respecting the high price of corn. On Monday a letter of this description was sent round to about every gentleman who frequents the Corn-Exchange, threatening him with mischief if wheat was not immediately lowered. The letter was signed—"One of thirty thousand."

February 21.

A French cartel arrived at Plymouth on Monday last from L'Orient, with several captives of merchant vessels. When the cartel left L'Orient, an 84 gun ship & three frigates were ready for sailing on a secret expedition.

Two hundred flat bottomed boats are ordered to be built at Chatham, to accompany the ships for our intended expedition. The Indefatigable and Vestal, fitted a troop ships, are ready for sailing.

February 22.

Advices are daily expected of the British fleet having put to sea.

A new admiral is appointed to the command of that fleet, who has been twice a prisoner in England. The first time was on the first of June, when his ship was sunk, and himself and son the only persons saved; afterwards he fought a very gallant action, and was taken by a British frigate.

Buonaparte's petition for peace has at length been withdrawn. The Lord Mayor removed it yesterday morning from Guildhall, where to the honor of the city, only forty seven persons could be found to let their names to it; and in this state it is to be presented to the house of commons.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the bidders for the loan of twenty millions and an half, met at Mr. Pitt's house in Downing Street, Messrs. Roberts & Co. for Francis Baring and Mr. Giles, bid the same price by agreement, and having offered the most advantageous terms, the loan is divided between them. The bidding was as follows.

The coalition offered to take the loan at 110l. Consols and 47 reduced.

The committee of the stock exchange 110l. Consols, and 47 reduced.

The bankers 110l. and 51 3/4 reduced.

At the price of the market, when the bargain was concluded, the following is the calculation of the terms:

£100 Consols, a 61	£68 4
47 reduced, a 63	29 12
Discount about	2 16

100 12

According to the conditions of this loan the money has been procured for the public at the rate of 14s. 2d. interest per cent. We are now in the 8th year of a war, the expense of which has been as unparalleled as the danger. Yet so far from finding our resources diminish, the chancellor of the exchequer is able to supply the public necessities, upon conditions infinitely more advantageous than during the last five years of hostilities.

Notwithstanding the high terms at which the loan is taken, it bore a premium of 2 1/4 per cent. immediately, and fluctuated between that price and 3 1/2. The conjunction of so many wealthy interests is certainly very highly in its favor.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 27.
UNION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

IRISH PARLIAMENT, February 5.
Sketch of the Plan of Union between England and Ireland.

The first article states that on the 21st day of January, which shall be in the year 1801, and forever after, the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall be united into one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown, and also the ensigns armorial shall be such as his majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

The 2d article, that the succession to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdoms, &c. shall continue limited and settled as it now stands.

Article 3, that the United Kingdoms be represented by the same parliament.

Art. 4. Proposes, that of the Peers of Ireland at the time of the Union, four Spiritual Lords by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight Temporal Peers for life, be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords; and one hundred commissioners, viz two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, and one for each of the thirty two most considerable towns and boroughs, be the number of representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons. That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to create Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland and to make promotions in the Peerage thereof after the Union, provided the number of Peers shall not by such creation at any time be increased beyond the number existing on the said 1st day of January 1801.

The 5th article states, that the Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Church, subject to the same regulations as is at present by law established.

The 6th article states, that after the 1st day of January, 1801, his majesty's

subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing, in regard to encouragements, bounties &c. That after the said first day of January, all prohibitions and bounties, on articles the growth of other country, and that the said articles be thenceforth exported from one country to another without duty or bounty on such export.

Art. 7, that for the space of 20 years after the Union shall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively towards the expenditure of the United Kingdoms in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two for Ireland; and, that at the expiration of the said 20 years, the future expenditure of the United Kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the Union, shall be defrayed in such proportions as the United Parliaments shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries &c.

Art. 8, states, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all the Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the respective Kingdoms, shall remain as now by law established, subject only to such alterations, as may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdoms to be required.

Schedule, No. 1. Of the articles to be charged with countervailing duties upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively according to the 6th article of Union, to which this schedule is annexed.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Great Britain—Beer, Bricks and Tiles, Candles, Soap, Cordage Printed Cottons, Cider, Glass, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spirits, Starch, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Ireland—Beer, Glass, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spirits, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Schedule No. 2. Of the articles to be charged with the duties specified upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the sixth article of the Union to which this schedule is annexed—Apparel, Brags wrought, Cabinet Wire, Coaches, Copper wrought, Cotton, Glass Haberdashery, Hats, Hardware, Lace gold and silver, Millinery, Paper stained, Pottery, Saddlery, and other manufactured leather, Silk manufactures Steel, Stockings, ten per cent on the true value.

Germany.

FRANKFORT, February 1.

Contrary to our expectation, the clouds with which the political horizon had been overcast, are now dispersing.

Austria, neither wishing to conquer France, nor to interfere in her constitution, but merely carrying on a war for her own defence and security, has found the proposals of the first coalition acceptable; and, according to authentic accounts, the negotiations hitherto carried on with great secrecy, have already so far succeeded, that the consequences will soon appear.

The return of the Russians to their own country seems to confirm our hopes, that negotiations for peace are in a state of great forwardness.

Since last Thursday, the French, who had advanced, have again withdrawn, in consequence, as it is said, of orders from Paris.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday last the Grand Jury returned true bills against two persons for conspiracy and against seven for conspiracy, rescue and obstruction of process.

Conrad, Marks (who was acquitted of treason) has been found guilty of misdemeanor.

Yesterday the court proceeded to the examination of the cases of conspiracy, rescue, &c. and to pass sentence.

The following sentences were then

pronounced on the persons to whose names they are respectively annexed:

	Fine.	Imprisonment.
Conrad Marks,	800 dols.	2 years.
Valentine Kuder,	200	2 do.
Jacob Eyrer,	200	1 do.
Michael Snyder,	400	9 months.
Henry Smith,	200	8 do.
Philip Futh,	200	6 do.
John Everhart,	100	7 do.
John Huier,	150	7 do.
Christ Sox,	200	7 do.
John Klein, jun.	100	7 do.
Daniel Klein,	150 each	7 do.
Jacob Klein,		
Adam Brieck,		
G. Memberger,	100 each	7 do.
G. Gettman,		
Wm. Gettman,	300	8 do.
A. Shantz,	100 each	6 months,
H. Henberger,		
Ester Hager,	50 each	1 day.
A. Samel,		
L. Hantberger,	40 each	6 do.
Feter Gable,		
Daniel Gable,		
Jacob Gable,		

Each of the above persons were required to enter into recognizance for their good behaviour.

Fries, Hainey, and Gettman have been convicted of treason; and Conrad Marks and Anthony Stahler, have been acquitted of that crime. Mr. Rofs, and Mr. Hopkinson, acted as counsel for Marks and Stahler. In the case of the latter, Mr. Hopkinson made a most able and ingenious defence.—The juries in all those cases have been composed of the most reputable citizens.

Sentence of death has been passed on Fries, Hainey and Gettman, to be executed 23d May.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
The Committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, recommend to the house, to agree to the said bill with the following amendments, which was passed by the house, May 2d 1860, as follows:

Strike out from the word "assembled," in the second line of the first section to the end of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the following—

"That on the next following the day when a President and Vice-President shall have been voted for by electors it shall be the duty of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to choose by ballot in each house four members thereof: And the persons thus chosen shall form a joint committee and shall have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, other than such as may relate to the number of votes by which the electors may have been appointed."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate shall deliver to the members of this joint committee appointed from the Senate, all the petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the electors or the persons for whom they have voted together with the testimony accompanying the same and all documents relative thereto of which he may be possessed, other than those included in the packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall deliver to the members of the joint committee appointed from that House, all the documents relative to the votes for President and Vice-President of which he may be possessed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the joint committee shall meet on every day (Sunday excepted) from the time of their appointment until they make their report—Six members of whom, there must be three from each house, may proceed to act. If any member of the committee appointed by either House should die, or become unable to attend after his appointment, the committee before they proceed further shall notify both Houses of such death or inability; and the House by which such member was appointed, shall immediately proceed to choose another member, by ballot, to supply such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That

The joint committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths or affirmations to all persons examined before them; and to punish contempt of witnesses refusing to answer, as fully & absolutely as the supreme court of the United States may or can do in causes depending therein; and the testimony of all witnesses examined before the committee, shall be reduced to writing by the clerk of the committee, and shall be signed by the witnesses after his examination is closed. And if any person sworn and examined before this committee, shall swear or affirm falsely, for such person, being thereof convicted, shall incur the pains, penalties and disabilities, inflicted by the laws of the United States, upon wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Marshals of the several districts of the United States, and of their deputies, to serve all process directed to them, and signed by the chairman of the joint committee; and for such services they shall receive the fees allowed for services of similar process, issued by the Supreme Court of the United States; all witnesses attending the committee in consequence of summonses or other process shall receive the same compensation as witnesses attending the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint committee shall appoint a clerk who shall keep a journal of their proceedings under their direction to be reported to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That before the houses shall assemble for the purpose of counting the votes, each house shall choose by ballot, two members thereof as tellers, whose duty it shall be to receive the certificates of the electors from the President of the Senate, after they shall have been opened and read, and to note in writing, the dates of the certificates, the names of the electors the time of their election and the time and place of their meeting, the number of votes given, and the names of the persons voted for; and also the substance of the certificates from the executive authority of each state, accompanying the certificates of the electors; and the minutes thus made by the tellers, shall be read in the presence of both houses and a copy thereof entered on the journals of each.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That to soon as the joint committee shall have made the examinations & taken the testimony, a report of their proceedings shall be made both to the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall be inserted on the journals of each House. The said report shall contain all the petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the electors or the persons for whom they have voted together with the whole testimony, and arranging with each petition, exception, memorial and vote, the testimony relative thereto, but without giving any opinion thereon. The report shall also contain a copy of the law, resolution or act of the state legislatures respectively, under which the electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, whose votes are to be counted, were chosen. So soon as this report shall have been made and entered on the journals, the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet at such place as may be agreed on for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The names of the several states shall then be written under the signature of the speaker of the House of Representatives, on separate and similar pieces of paper, and folded up as nearly alike as may be, and put into a ballot box, and taken by a member of the House of Representatives, to be named by the speaker thereof, out of which box shall be drawn, the paper on which the names of the states are written one at a time. By a member of the Senate, to be named by the President thereof, and by one from the House, to be named by the speaker thereof, shall be drawn the certificates from the electors of that state shall be opened by the President of the Senate, and shall then be read, and then shall be read also the petitions, depositions and other papers and documents concerning the same, and if no exception is taken thereto, the votes contained in such certificate shall be counted; but, if any exception be taken, the person taking the same shall state it directly, and argumentatively, and sign his name thereto, and if it be founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the joint committee, and the exception be seconded by one member from the Senate, and one from the House of Representatives, each of whom shall sign the said exception, as having seconded the same, then each house shall immediately

retire, without question or debate to its own apartment, and shall take the question on the exception without debate, by yeas and nays. So soon as the question shall be taken in either house, a message shall be sent to the other, informing them that the house sending the message is prepared to resume the count, and when such message shall have been received by both houses, they shall again assemble in the same apartment as before, and the count shall be resumed. And if the two houses have concurred in rejecting the vote or votes objected to, such vote or votes shall not be counted, but unless both houses concur, such vote or votes shall be counted. If the objection taken as aforementioned shall arise on the face of the papers presented by the President of the Senate in presence of both houses, and shall not have been noticed in the report of the joint committee, such objection may be referred to the joint committee to be examined and reported on by them in the same manner and on the same principles as their first report was made, but if both houses do not concur in referring the same to the committee, then such objection shall be decided on in like manner as if it had been founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the committee. The votes of one state being thus counted, another ticket shall be drawn from the ballot box, and the certificate and votes of the state thus drawn shall be proceeded on as is herein before directed, and so on, one after another until the whole of the votes shall be counted. The two houses may adjourn from day to day, passing over Sunday, until the count shall be completed. When a motion for adjournment shall be made by a member of either house and seconded by a member from each house, the question thereon shall be taken in the two houses separately, and if they do not concur, they shall proceed in the count.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when the joint committee shall have been duly formed according to the directions of this act, it shall not be in the power of either house, to dissolve the committee, or to withdraw any of its members.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the executive authority of each state, to cause three copies of the law, resolution, or act of the state legislatures respectively, under which electors are chosen or appointed, to be made, certified under the seal of the state, and delivered to the electors in such state before they give their votes, and the electors shall annex one of the said copies to each of their votes, and it shall be the further duty of the executive authority of each state as soon as may be and within ten days after the appointment therein of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to cause three other copies of the said law, resolution or act, together with a complete list of the electors appointed and the time of their election to be made and certified as aforesaid, and to transmit them inclosed, noting on each the contents of the packets, one to the President of the Senate, one to the speaker of the House of Representatives and one to the secretary of state of the United States: And it shall be the duty of the post-master-general and post-master at the seat of government to whom or to whose knowledge such packets may come, to deliver them to the officers respectively to whom they may be directed, or in case of the absence from the seat of government of such officer, to deliver the packet to him directed to the secretary of the Senate, the clerk of the House of Representatives or to the chief clerk of the department of state, as the case may be. And it shall hereafter be the duty of the electors to express specially in their certificates, the time, the place, and the manner of giving their votes.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all petitions respecting the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be presented and read in the Senate of the United States, and then be transmitted to the House of Representatives, where they shall be read & afterwards delivered to the joint committee; but no petition shall be received after the

ten days notice thereof in writing be previously given to the person whose qualifications are contested, or whose improper conduct is petitioned against.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That persons petitioning against any of the votes given by any of the electors of President & Vice-President of the U. S. & per-

sons desirous of supporting such contested votes may respectively apply to any judge of the Courts of the United States, or to any chancellor, justice, or judge of a superior or county court of common pleas of any state, or to any mayor, recorder or intendant of a town or city, who shall, thereupon, issue his warrant of summons, directed to all such witnesses as shall be named to him by such applicant, or his agent duly authorized for that purpose, and requiring the attendance of such witnesses, before him, at some convenient time and place, to be expressed in the warrant, in order to be then and there examined, in the manner herein after provided, touching the subject matter of the aforesaid application.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That every such witness, as is above mentioned, shall be duly served with such warrant, by a copy thereof being delivered to him or her or left at his or her usual place of abode; & that such service shall be made a convenient time before the day on which the attendance of such witnesses is required, which time the magistrate issuing the warrant is hereby authorized and required to fix, for each witness, at the time of issuing it, having respect to the circumstances of such witnesses, and the distance of his or her residence from the place of attendance.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, being summoned in the manner above directed, and refusing or neglecting to attend, pursuant to such summons, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable accident, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the party at whose instance the warrant of summons was issued, and for his use, by action of debt in any court, or before any other tribunal of the United States, or any state, having jurisdiction to the amount of such penalty.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That persons desirous of taking testimony either to support a petition against any contested votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, or to support any such vote or votes shall previously advertise the time and place for taking such testimony, together with the points intended to be established thereby for weeks successively, in some one of the gazettes published at the seat of government of the state in which the votes to which the testimony is to relate were given; provided there be a gazette published at the seat of government, and in some one of the gazettes near the place at which the testimony is to be taken if there be any gazette published near such place than the seat of government.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all witnesses who shall attend in pursuance of the said summons and all other witnesses who shall be produced at the time and place aforesaid, shall then and there be examined on oath or affirmation by the magistrate who issued the warrant of summons aforesaid, or in case of his absence by any other such magistrate as is authorized by this act to issue such warrant, touching all such matters & things respecting the votes about to be contested or supported as may have been suggested in the notice herein before directed to be published; the testimony given on which examination together with the questions propounded to the witnesses respectively, the said magistrate is hereby authorized and required to cause to be reduced to writing in his presence, and to be duly attested by the witnesses respectively, after which he shall transmit the said testimony duly certified under his hand covered and sealed up to the President of the Senate; together with a copy of the warrant of summons and notification issued in that behalf and the original affidavit proving the service of such notification.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any judge, justice, chancellor, mayor recorder or intendant as is aforesaid, to whom the application herein mentioned shall be made, shall, by reason of sickness, necessary absence, or unavoidable accident, be rendered unable to attend at the time and place fixed for the examination aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to certify the matter, & the proceedings had by him in that behalf, to any other magistrate of any of the descriptions aforesaid, which said magistrate thereupon, shall be, and hereby is authorized to attend at such time and place, and to proceed touching the said examination, in all respects, as the magistrate issuing the warrant of summons might have done, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when no such magistrate as is herein authorized to receive applications as aforesaid, and proceed upon them, shall reside within any district for which an election about to be contested shall have

been held, it shall be lawful to make such application to any two justices of the peace residing within the said district, who are hereby authorized in such case, to receive such application, and jointly to proceed upon it in the manner herein before directed.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That every witness attending by virtue of such warrant of summons as is herein directed to be issued, shall be allowed the sum of seventy-five cents, for each day's attendance, and the further sum of five cents, for every mile necessarily travelled in going and returning, which allowance shall be ascertained and certified by the magistrate taking the examination, and shall be paid by the party at whose instance such witness was summoned; and such witness shall have an action for the recovery of the said allowance, before any court or magistrate having competent jurisdiction, according to the laws of the United States, or of any state, in which action the certificate of the magistrate taking the said examination shall be evidence.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That each judge, justice, chancellor, mayor, recorder, intendant and justice of the peace, who shall be necessarily employed, pursuant to the directions of this act, and all sheriffs, constables, or other officers who may be employed to serve any of the warrants of summons or notifications herein provided for, shall have and receive from the party at whose instance such service shall have been performed, such fee or fees, as are or may be allowed for similar services in the state wherein such private service shall be rendered, respectively.

Strike out the whole of the title, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "An act prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President & Vice-President of the United States."

Lexington, May 22.

By a gentleman who left Frankfort on Tuesday evening, we are informed that returns from all the counties except Bullitt, Fleming and Hardin, had come in, and that the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor stood as follows—

GARRARD.	GREENUP.	LOGAN.	TODD.
7688	6419	3330	1075
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.			
BULLITT.	JOHNSON.	EWING.	
5606	5265	5180	

We are informed that Fleming gives a majority of 341, and Bullitt upwards of 200 for Garrard—we have not heard who has the majority in Hardin; but there can be no doubt of Garrard's election.

Returns of Senators and Representatives—Received since our last.

SENATORS—BARRON and WARREN, JOHN CURD.

Representatives—Robert Dougherty, WARREN.

Representatives—BARRY ANDERSON, BRACKEN and HARRISON.

Senator—Samuel Cook, BRACKEN.

Representatives—Nathaniel Patterson, CAMPBELL, PENDLETON and BOONE.

Senator—Thomas Sandford, PENDLETON.

Representative—J. J. Flournoy, CHRISTIAN.

Representative—Y. Ewing, CUMBLAND and PULASKI.

Senator—Jesse Richardson, CUMBERLAND.

Representatives—Samuel Burks, FLEMING.

Senator—M. Cassidy, GREENE.

Senator—William Casey, REPRESENTATIVES—Elias Barbee, David Simms.

LIVINGSTON, HENDERSON, MUGGER and OHIO.

Senator—William Campbell, HENDERSON and LIVINGSTON.

Representative—Samuel Hopkins, LINCOLN.

Senator—Hugh Logan, REPRESENTATIVES—Geo. Davidson, Thos. Moore.

LOGAN and CHRISTIAN.

Senator—Robert Ewing, LOGAN.

Representatives—Ephraim, McClellan, West Haulding, MASON.

Senator—P. Thomas, REPRESENTATIVES—Joseph Delha, John Graham, A. K. Marshall, John Machir, MONTGOMERY.

Senator—James M. Ithany, REPRESENTATIVES—B. South, J. Payne, NELSON.

Senator—A. Hines, REPRESENTATIVES—Thos. Roberts, Wm. Rogers, Adam Guthrie.

Onto and Moulensbourg.
Representative—Henry Rodas.
PULASKI.
Representative—John James, fen.

Extra! from the *Ad to alter and to establish sundry Post-Roads in Kentucky, in addition to those formerly established.*
From Frankfort to Versailles, and Richmond, to Orr's Tavern, Tennessee.
From Danville, by Stanford, to Lancaster.

From Frankfort, by Clarke Court-house, Montgomery Court-house, and Fleming Court-house, to Washington.

From Frankfort, by Scott Court-house, Harrison Court-house, Pendleton Court-house, and Campbell Court-house, to Cincinnati, North-Western Territory.

From Frankfort, by Shelbyville, Bards-Town, Hardin Court-house, and Logan Court-house, to Robinson Court-house in Tennessee.

The Post-Road from Washington to Cincinnati, shall pass by Bracken Court-houses. The Post-Road from Bardonia to Louisville shall pass through Superderville; from Logan Court-house by Christian Court-house, Livingston Court-house, Henderson Court-house, to Muhlenberg Court-house, and from Logan Court-house by Warren Court-house and Barren Court-house to Green Court-house.

FROM THE CENTINEL COW POX.

Mr. Russell,

The curiosity of the public has been excited by a newly discovered disease, denominated from its origin, the *Cow Pox*, an account of which I sent you last March. By the history then given, it appeared this cow pox exactly resembled the very mildest small pox from inoculation; that none had ever died of it, whether man or beast; and that those who had undergone the cow pox were never afterwards cured from the small pox, but they were much exposed to the effluvia of it, or even to much rice water inserted into the skin by inoculation; or in other words, that those persons who had undergone the local disease and specific fever occasioned by the cow pox infection, it thereby rendered ever after unsuceptible of the small pox. Many parents are doubtless anxious to know if these assertions are justified by subsequent experiments, and substantiated by a well connected chain of facts. I now send you what information I have gathered from my correspondents in England, and from various publications, especially from one by Dr. Woodville on this important subject. It is an important subject, for during the last eight hundred years the small pox has destroyed half a tenth part of the whole human race!

Dr. woodville is physician to the small pox and inoculating hospitals in the city of London. It seems that finding by Dr. Jenner's original publication, that no fatal effects had ever been known to follow from the infection of the cow pox, and that it left the constitution in a state of perfect security from the small pox, Dr. Woodville became very anxious to try the effects of inoculating the matter of this new and singular disease; & as trials could be made, not only with safety, but also with a prospect to advantage, he conceived it to be a duty he owed to the public in his official situation at the inoculating hospital, to embrace the first opportunity of carrying the plan into execution.

He found the disease at a cow-house in Gray's Inn Lane, where there were about 200 cows kept. One of the milkers, named Sarah Rice, had in perfect a specimen of the dilemma on her hand, that Dr. Woodville entertained no doubts of its being the genuine cow pox. It very much resembled the representation given in the last part of Dr. Jenner's publication. Dr. woodville, therefore in January last went to the cow-house in company with Lord Somerville, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Watson, Drs Simmons, Pearson, Wellan and others, and took some of the pus from the teats of the cow, and from Sarah Rice, with which he immediately inoculated seven children, by scratching the skin with the point of a lancet till the instrument became tinged with blood. In the course of three months Dr. Woodville inoculated 200, whose cases he has given in his pamphlet.—By the month of May he had inoculated about six hundred, and has exhibited the result as regarded the number of pustules, days of illness, &c. in the form of a table. Near all these persons were afterwards inoculated with the matter of small pox, or exposed to the infection of it in the final pox hospital, without the least signs of the disease. The Dr. then points to where these two diseases agree, and that they differ. The cow pox in every case with which we are as yet acquainted, has been introduced into the human constitution through the medium of an external local inflammation, and is therefore to be considered as an inoculated disease; for there are no clear instances of its being received by effluvia, as is the small pox; nevertheless its virus seems to effect a similar mode of action and to be governed by the same laws. Thus, if a person be inoculated alternately with the small pox matter, and that the cow pox every day, till fever is excited, all the inoculations make a progress; and as soon as the whole system becomes disordered, they appear to be all equally advanced in maturation. It is to be remembered, that the local tumor excited from the inoculation of the cow pox, is commonly of a different appearance from that which is the consequence of inoculation with variolous matter. The fluid formed in the cow pox tumor very rarely becomes puriform, and the scab which succeeds is of a harder texture, and exhibits a smoother surface than in the small pox.

It is evident from Dr. Woodville's publication, that the matter of the cow pox has generally produced a much fewer pustule, and less induration, than that from the inoculated small pox; for it appears from his summary table, that about two-fifths of all the persons inoculated for the cow pox, had no pustules at all, and that in not more than a fourth part of them was there experienced any perceptible disorder. But it must at the same time be acknowledged, that in several instances the cow pox has produced a very severe disease. Some had 200, some 300, and some 500, and had 1000 pustules. One infant at the breast died on the 11th day after the cow pox matter had been inserted into its arm. In this solitary fatal case, the local tumor was very slight, and the eruptive symptoms took place on the seventh day, when the child was seized with convulsion fits, which carried it off. The pustules were from 20 to 100. Can we, however, be certain it died in consequence of inoculation? Two instances occurred, which led Dr. Woodville to form a conclusion contrary to the received opinion that the cow pox cannot be propagated by the effluvia of persons infected with it. Finally, the instances which have been brought forward to prove that those who have undergone the cow pox, resisted the infection of the small pox, are unquestionable and decisive, and sufficiently numerous to establish that important fact. This circumstance, then, says Dr. Woodville, appears to be as much a general law of the system, as that a person having had the small pox is thereby rendered unsuceptible of receiving the disease a second time. Forcibly all the patients, says he whom I have inoculated with variolous matter, after they had passed through the cow pox, none were affected with the small pox, and it may be remarked that nearly a fourth part were so slightly affected with the cow pox, that it neither produced any perceptible induration nor pustules.

I have thought it not improper to throw thus much before the public at this time. We live in the scrutinizing era of experiment, and we cannot doubt but our brethren in England, will pursue this important subject with an indefatigable, characteristic of the nation, and produce a still longer chain of facts, which forms absolutely necessary before we can unite in the resolution to discard the inoculation of the small pox matter, and adopt that from B. WATERHOUSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1799.

GINSENG.

I WISH to purchase twenty thousand pounds of clean well dried Merchandise

G I N S E N G.

Either in small packets packed in good tight barrels, I would recommend to persons who can procure considerable quantities to apply and contract for the same.

These I just received an additional my allotment of Merchandise which will be held at the most reduced prices, for cash, Ginseng, country Sugar, and Linen.

William West.

Lexington, 26th May, 1820.

N. BURROWS

R E S P E C T A B L Y informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jordan and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly leave for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1820.

NOTICE.

SHALL attend on the 18th day of June next, at the house of John Grundy, with commissioners named by the country court of Washington, to establish an entry of 300 acres, made the 24th day of May, 1785, by Thomas Denton in the name of Robert Caldwell, being between the Indian and Clay lands, on the fourth side of the tract, less from said lands to the Rolling Fork, to include Thomas Denton's hunting camp.

Robert Caldwell.

May 19th, 1820.

TRAVELER'S DESK, April 21, 1820.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

IN pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled, an act regulating the grants and appropriations for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," as follows:

1st. All the fractional parts of the quarter townships adjoining to the Indian boundary line of the tract of land referred to in said act, except the fractional quarter townships, number four in township number one and four, in township number one and four, number nineteen; the quarter townships number two and three of township number three, in range number nineteen; and the quarter townships number one and four, in township number five, of range number twenty; together with the 30 quarter townships hereafter described, are referred to be granted for the original holders of warrants granted for military services, their heirs, in lots of one hundred acres, pursuant to the act above recited.

2d. The following is a description of the 30 quarter townships referred to in the preceding article and which were designated by lot in the release of the Secretary of War, pursuant to the act above recited.

Range.	Township.	Q. Town.	Range.	Township.	Q. Town.
1	1	3	6	2	1
1	2	3	6	2	2
1	3	3	6	2	3
1	4	3	6	2	4
1	5	3	6	2	5
1	6	3	6	2	6
1	7	3	6	2	7
1	8	3	6	2	8
1	9	3	6	2	9
1	10	3	6	2	10
1	11	3	6	2	11
1	12	3	6	2	12
1	13	3	6	2	13
1	14	3	6	2	14
1	15	3	6	2	15
1	16	3	6	2	16
1	17	3	6	2	17
1	18	3	6	2	18
1	19	3	6	2	19
1	20	3	6	2	20
1	21	3	6	2	21
1	22	3	6	2	22
1	23	3	6	2	23
1	24	3	6	2	24
1	25	3	6	2	25
1	26	3	6	2	26
1	27	3	6	2	27
1	28	3	6	2	28
1	29	3	6	2	29
1	30	3	6	2	30

3d. All the lands in each of the above fifty quarter townships, and in the fractional parts of quarter townships herebefore defined, to have the release of the respective plats thereof, as returned by the surveyor general, into as many lots of one hundred acres each, as the quantity of each quarter township or fraction thereof is contained within, in the manner pointed out and required by the above recited act.

4th. The plats divided as aforesaid into lots of one hundred acres, are deposited in the office of the register of the treasury, where the locations are to be made; and upon surrendering the warrants which shall thus be released, patents will be issued in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by law.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above written.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 22.

To all those to whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I am agent for the representatives of Wm. Kennedy, dec. in the counties of Bourbon, Clarke, Montgomery and Fleming and with as from as possible to divide all partnership lands, which they are entitled to in connection with the said Kennedy's locating the same; where the persons or their agents, do not attend I shall call on the commissioners of the different counties where the land lies in order to have the same divided.

W. Suduth.
2nd.

May 16th, 1820.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to those remaining on hand.

From the terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of

LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, and SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

19 An elegant

COACHES

WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Little North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a black horse two years old, of a fine white—ears in his forehead, a white spot on his upper lip, hind feet white, his tail fringed, about fourteen & a half hands high, has a 7/8 bell on, appraised to \$1.

31st January, 1820. Thomas Reipen.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TRAVELER from doctor Ridgely's lot, in Lexington, about the first of last month, two mares—the one a dark brown, approaching nearly to a black, about two years old, and the other a bay (which I recollect) a bay in her forehead—her hind foot white as far as the fetlock, and ring boned in the rear hind foot—bonded on the near buttrock P—S—If any other brand, range—was newly shed and round, when the brayed away. The other a hand some black mare, fully fifteen hands high—no natural mark, she recollects—bonded—rightly on the near buttrock P—S—not recollect to have observed any other—the was shot all round, also. I expect that these mares will have made towards Hamilton, Bourbon county. Whoever delivers them to me, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for either of them, or half that price for securing them in such manner that I get them again.

Payson Short.

12th May, 1820.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in March last, a dark iron gray MARE COLT, one year old, but no natural mark, nor branded, heavy nose and tail, natural frisure, a little cat-ham'd and had a tatum of sucking her udder after being faded. Whoever delivers said colt to me, in Lexington, shall have the above reward.

L. M'Callister.

Lexington, May 31st, 1820.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to sell six or seven likely young NEGRO BOYS and MEN. For terms apply to him at his farm, four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.

Tbos. Hart jun.

12th May, 1820.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, opposite the court-house, a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Ware,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 18th, 1820.

N. B. In the above assortment, there are the best of the British, French, and American, the best of Liqueurs, Spirits and French Brandy, likewise Bourgeois Cloth, Silks and Muslins assorted, Hitting Hoes, and cut Nails assorted, Sicks, English & Dutch Sectors, Red Wood, Paints and Brushes, Sheet Iron in boxes, Sheet Copper, and Tub-mill Iron.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the north by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many fairs for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation both for corn, it is intermixed with fine bottom land, with little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

1568 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

337 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

320 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, to which the Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the laid town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by a act of Congress lying on the bank of the river Kalkidani, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 9 1/2 miles from the river and opposite 18 miles (land which lies about 2 1/2 miles from the river), the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of laid lands.

For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

High Street Lexington.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

and BARRETTOWN DISTRICT, to appear in

John Blant's heirs and devisees, complainants, against

Edward S. Thomas, and Gerard Briscoe, defendants, in Chancery.

THE defendant Gerard Briscoe not

having entered his appearance agreeable to law & the rules of this court & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 24th day of the next term (scanover the complainants' bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months fore and back, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county as of the law directs.

Peter Andros, Prothonotary.

E. Brunt, att'y, for the plaintiff.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

LATELY PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Price 21s.

AN EDITION OF THE LAWS OF KENTUCKY, Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been added on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH A COMPILATION INDEX, And a list of Local and Private Laws.

The Constitution of the United States, With the Amendments, The Act of Separation from Virginia, AND The Constitutions of Kentucky.

owners shall be so resident, shall be required, on the restoration of any vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of re-capture, made by the authority of such foreign prince, government or state; and where no such law or usage shall be known, the same salvage shall be allowed as is provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That no such vessel or goods shall be adjudged to be restored to such former owner or owners, in any case where the same shall have been, before the re-capture thereof, condemned as prize by competent authority, nor in any case where by the law or usage of the prince, government or state, within whose territory such former owner or owners shall be resident as aforesaid, the vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of re-capture, would not be restored to such citizen of the United States: *Provided also*, That nothing herein shall be construed to contravene or alter the terms of restoration in cases of re-capture, which are or shall be agreed on in any treaty between the United States, and any foreign prince, government or state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sums of money which may be paid for salvage, as aforesaid, when accruing to any public armed vessel, shall be divided to and among the commanders, officers and crew thereof, in such proportions as are or may be provided by law, respecting the distribution of prize money: And when accruing to any private armed vessel, shall be distributed to and among the owners and company concerned in such re-capture according to their agreements, if any such there be; and in case there be no such agreement, then to and among such persons, and in such proportions, as the court having jurisdiction thereof shall appoint. Distribution of salvage.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That such parts of any acts of Congress, of the United States, as respect the salvage to be allowed in cases of re-capture, shall be, and are hereby repealed except as to cases of re-capture made before the passing of this act. Repeal of former laws.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

APPROVED—March 3d, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER XV.

An ACT declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

D

assembled, That the consent of Congress, be and hereby is granted to the operation of an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, passed on the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore, to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned," and also to so much of an act of the state of Georgia, passed February the tenth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade, laying duties on all goods, wares, liquors, merchandize & negroes imported into this state; and also an impost on the tonnage of shipping, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as authorizes a duty of three pence per ton on all shipping entering the port of Savannah, to be set apart as a fund for clearing the river Savannah.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and continue in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and no longer.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate,*

APPROVED—March 17, 1800

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER XVI.

An ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court in North-Carolina.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the district court for the district of North-Carolina, shall hereafter be holden on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November annually.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceeding, which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday in April next, shall be returned and held continued to the said court on the first Monday of May next.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—March 19, 1800

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

see cause, for the better preserving and securing the bankrupt's estate, before assignee's shall be chosen as aforesaid, immediately to appoint one or more assignee or assignees of the estate and effects aforesaid, or any part thereof; which assignee or assignees aforesaid, or any of them, may be removed at the meeting of the creditors, so to be appointed as aforesaid, for the choice of assignees, if such creditors, entitled to vote as aforesaid, or the major part, in value, of them, shall think fit; and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed, shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come to his or their hands or possession, unto such other assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors as aforesaid; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners; and if such first assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of ten days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment as aforesaid, to deliver over as aforesaid, all the estate and effects as aforesaid, every such assignee or assignees, shall, respectively forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time previous to the closing of the accounts of the said assignee or assignees, so chosen as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such creditors of the bankrupt, as are hereby authorized to vote in the choice of assignees, or the major part of them, in value, at a regular meeting of the said creditors, to be called for that purpose, by the said commissioners, or by one fourth, in value, of such creditors, to remove all or any of the assignees chosen as aforesaid, and to chuse one or more in his or their place and stead: and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come into his or their hands or possession, unto such new assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors, at such meeting; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners: And if such former assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of 10 days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment, as aforesaid, to deliver over, as aforesaid, all the estate and effects aforesaid, every such former assignee or assignees, shall, respectively, forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a new assignee or assignees shall be chosen as aforesaid, no suit at law or in equity shall be thereby abated: but it shall and may be lawful for the court in which any suit may depend, upon the suggestion of a removal of a former assignee or assignees,

Creditors
may remove
the assignees
and chuse
others.

Suits not a-
bated by the
removal of
assignees.